AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In the written description:

Please amend the paragraph in the present specification starting at page 1, line 24 and ending on page 2, line 2 as follows:

To maintain effects of the conditioning, a hair treatment agent has been strongly desired which resists hair wash. As a method to maintain conditioning effects, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.2001-226236 discloses a method to treat the hair with a methylhydrogenpolysiloxane. The treatment with the polysiloxane is indeed effective but not sufficient. Moreover, unreacted Si-H bonds remain after the treatment, which sometimes cause generation of hydrogen gas. Thus, a hair treatment agent is desired which maintains hair conditioning effect.

Please amend the paragraph in the present specification at page 11, lines 4-15 as follows:

In the present invention, the organopolysiloxane hair treatment agent (A) can be used in various ways. It can be used alone in the from form of a dispersion or a solution in an organic solvent which is applied directly on the hair; it can be used in a two-agent kit composed of an aqueous or non-aqueous first agent selected from the group consisting of amino-modified silicone, amino acid-modified silicone and carboxyl-modified silicone, and the present hair treatment agent (A) as a second agent; and it can be used in a three-agent kit composed of a first agent comprising an aqueous or non-aqueous amino-modified silicone, a second agent comprising the present hair treatment agent(A), and a third agent comprising an aqueous or non-aqueous amino-modified silicone.

ending on page 18, line 4 as follows:

Please amend the paragraph in the present specification starting at page 17, line 6 and

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The present cosmetic may further comprise one or more of a water-soluble or waterswellig swelling polymer (E). Examples of the water-soluble or water-swelling water-swelling polymer include plant origin polymers, such as gum arabic, tragacanth, galactan, carob gum, guar gum, karaya gum, carrageenan, pectin, agar, quince seed, starch (rice, corn, potato, wheat), alge algae colloid, tranto gum and locust bean gum; microbial polymers, such as xanthan gum, dextran, succinoglucan and pullulan; animal polymers, such as collagen, casein, albumin and gelatin; starch polymers, such as carboxymethyl starch and methylhydroxypropyl starch; cellulose polymers, such as methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, methylhydroxypropyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxymethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, nitrocellulose, sodium cellulose sulfate, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, crystalline cellulose and powdery cellulose; alginic acid polymers, such as sodium alginate and propylene glycol ester of alginic acid; vinyl polymers, such as polyvinyl methyl ether and carboxyvinyl polymer; polyoxyethylene polymers; polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers; acrylic polymers, such as sodium polyacrylate, polyethylacrylate and polyacrylamide; other synthetic water-soluble polymers, such as polyethyleneimines and cationic polymers; and inorganic water-soluble polymers, such as bentonite, aluminum magnesium silicate, montmorillonite, beidellite, nontronite, saponite, hectorite and silicic acid anhydride. The water-soluble polymer encompasses film-forming agents, such as polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl pyrrolidine, are also included. It may be incorporated in the cosmetic in an amount of from 0.1 to 25 wt% based on a total weight of the cosmetic.

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